

Grammaticæ Latinæ Syntaxis
Commentariis Illustrata:

OR, THE
FUNDAMENTAL RULES
OF THE
Latin GRAMMAR

Made PLAIN and EASY.

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Latin Grammar

Made Plain and Easy

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Northampton



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*Grammaticæ Latinæ Syntaxis Commem-
tariis Illustrata:*

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Concordantia Nominativi & Verbi.

Verbum Personale cohaeret cum Nominativo
numero et personâ: ut,
Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.

Sen. Agam. 242.

Est is the Verb Personal agreeing with the Nomi-
native Case *via* in the same Number, and in the same
Person; all Nouns and Pronouns being of the third
Person, except *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu* and *Vos*.

Non semper vox casualis est verbo nominativus,
sed aliquando verbum infinitum: ut,

Non est mentiri meum.

Ter. Heaut. iii. 2. 38.

A 2

Mentiri

Mentiri is the Infinitive Mood, put instead of the Nominative Case to the Verb *Est*. This Infinitive Mood has no Distinction of Number, is of the third Person only, and is properly a Noun Substantive Aptote, in Imitation of the *Greeks*, who, by putting the Article (*To*) of the Neuter Gender to a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, turn it into a Noun: And this is the Reason why such an Infinitive put Substantively for the Nominative of a Verb requires an Adjective of the Neuter Gender. And with this Notion the Use of Authors exactly agrees, by which the Infinitive Mood is frequently made the Substantive of a Verb: as, *Mentiri non est meum*. And it is likewise frequently found with an Adjective joined with it, which is another sure Sign that the *Latins* looked upon it as a Substantive.

Aliquando Oratio: ut,

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes

Emollit mores.

Ovid. Pont. ii. 9. 47.

Emollit agrees with the whole Sentence, *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*, which is put instead of its Nominative Case.

Aliquando Adverbium eum Genitivo: ut,

Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello.

The Verb *ceciderunt* agrees with *partim virorum*, which is put instead of the Nominative.

In short, whatever answers to the Question *Who* or *What* before the Verb is the Nominative Case, whether it be a Noun Substantive; or a Verb of the Infinitive Mood; or a whole Sentence; or an Adverb with a Genitive, put Substantively: And this is the Foundation of this Rule *Verbum Personale*, &c.

E X C E P T I O N E S.

Verba Infiniti Modi pro Nominativo Accusativum ante se statuunt: ut,

Te rediisse incolumem gaudeo.

Te is the Accusative Case, coming before the Infinitive Mood *rediisse*.

If the Verb then be of any other Mood, except the Infinitive, it has a Nominative Case before it; but if it be of the Infinitive, then an Accusative.

Impersonalia præcedentem Nominativum non habent: ut,

Tædet me vitæ.

Tædet is a Verb Impersonal put without a Nominative Case, but this is the rather said, because the Nominative Case is not expressed, with which it agrees. And the not apprehending sometimes what Nominative Case belongs to these Verbs, seems to have given the first Occasion of their being called Impersonals; whereas, in Strictness of Speech, there are no such Verbs, they all of them having a Nominative Case express'd or understood, but chiefly of their own Signification: as, *Tædium vitæ tædet me.*

Nomen multitudinis singulare quandoque Verbo plurali jungitur: ut,

Pars abiit.

Abiit is the Verb Plural agreeing with the Nominative Case *Pars*; which, tho' it be of the Singular Number by Declension, yet being a Collective Noun, signifying many Things collected into one, is therefore the Plural Number by Signification. Now to such Nouns, tho' of the Singular Number, Authors have sometimes joined indifferently a Verb Plural, or Singular, according as they variously pleased.

Con.

Concordantia Substantivi et Adjectivi.

Adjectivum cum Substantivo, genere, numero et casu consentit: ut,
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.

Juv. 6. 164.

Rara is the Adjective, and it agrees with the Substantive *avis* in the same Gender, Number and Case. The Adjective cannot stand by itself in Discourse, but must be joined with a Substantive to make Sense, representing what is accidental to the Nature of the Substantive. And the only Construction of the Adjective is its Agreement with its Substantive, in Gender, Number and Case.

Ad eundem modum Participia et Pronomina Substantivis adnectuntur: ut,

Nulius ad amissas ibit amicus opes. Ovid. Tr.

Amissas is the Participle or Verbal Adjective agreeing with the Substantive *opes*, after the same manner, in Case, Gender, and Number, the Participle and the Adjective both agreeing, as well in Signification as Construction.

When the Substantive to the Adjective is the Word *Thing*, the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender; and when an Infinitive or a Sentence is put as a Substantive to an Adjective, the Adjective is likewise to be always used in the Neuter Gender.

The third Concord is superfluous, as being properly included in the foregoing Rule of the second Concord, and being no more than the Agreement of the Substantive and Adjective.

Sub.

Substantivorum Constructio.

QUum duo Substantiva diversæ Significationis concurrunt, tum posterius in Genitivo ponitur: ut,
Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Juv. 14. 130.

Nummi is the Genitive Case, being the latter of two Substantives, and *amor* the former.

Est etiam ubi hic Genitivus in Dativum vertitur: ut,
Urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus. Luc. ii. 388.

Sometimes this Genitive is made by the Dative, as *urbi* is the Dative Case governed of the Substantive *pater*.

E X C E P T I O.

Excipluntur quæ in eodem casu per appositionem connectuntur: ut,

Effodiuntur opes, irritamenta malorum.

Ovid. Met. i. 140.

Irritamenta is the Nominative Case Plural, put in Apposition with the Substantive *opes*. Here then it is to be observed, that two Substantives, denoting the same thing, and the latter being only an Explication of the Nature, or Quality of the former, are then said to be put in the same Case by Apposition. But the latter of these two Substantives seems rather to be governed of *Sun* understood; as, *Opes (quæ sunt) irritamenta*.

Adjectivum in Neutro Genere absolute, hoc est, absque Substantivo positum, aliquando Genitivum postulat: ut,

Paululum pecuniæ.

Pecuniæ is the Genitive Case governed of the Neuter Adjective *paululum*. But this Genitive is rather

ther governed by a Substantive understood, which is *negotium*; as, *Paululum negotium pecunia*.

Ponitur interdum Genitivus tantum; nempe priori Substantivo per Ellipsin subaudito: ut,
Ubi ad Dianæ veneris, ito ad dextram.

Ter. And. iv. 2. 43.

Dianæ is the Genitive Case put alone, the Substantive *Templum* being understood. This Ellipsis is very frequent in the *English* Tongue, as he preached at St. Peter's, i. e. the Church of St. Peter. Inter-

Interrogativum et ejus Redditivum ejusdem casus et temporis erunt: ut,

Quarum rerum nulla est satietas? Divitiarum.

Quarum is the Question in the Genitive, and *divitiarum* is the Answer in the same Case. This Rule is best placed at the End of the Construction of Substantives. For the Answer is an Elliptical Way of speaking; and that which governs the Question is understood to govern the Answer; as, *Quarum rerum est nulla satietas? Divitiarum.* That is, *Est nulla satietas Divitiarum.*

Adjectivorum Constructio.

Genitivus post Adjectivum.

Adjectiva, quæ Desiderium, Notitiam, Memoriam, atque iis contraria significant, genitivum adsciscunt: ut,

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.

Plin. H. 12. 1.

Novitatis is the Genitive Case govern'd of the Adjective *avida*. It may here be observed, that this Genitive is often added to Adjectives, but then it is always govern'd of some Substantive understood; as, *Natura hominum est (de re) novitatis avida.*

Ad-

Adjectiva Verballa in *acc* etiam in Genitivum feruntur: ut,

Audax ingenii.

Ingenii is the Genitive Case, govern'd of the Adjective *audax*. But this Genitive is likewise governed of a Substantive understood, as, *Audax (de causâ, ratione, aut in facultate) ingenii.*

Nomina partitiva, aut partitivè posita, interrogativa quædam, et certa numeralia, Genitivo, a quo et Genus mutuuntur, gaudent: ut,

Primus Regum Romanorum fuit Romulus.

Regum is the Genitive Case governed of the Partitive or Numeral Adjective *primus*. But Nouns Partitive are such as denote a Part, or some one of more; and the Genitive of the Partitive is likewise governed of *è numero*, or by the same Substantive understood: as, *Primus è numero Regum Romanorum fuit Romulus.*

Comparativa et Superlativa, accepta partitivè Genitivum, unde et Genus sortiuntur, exigunt: ut,

Manuum fortior est Dextra.

Manuum is the Genitive Case governed of the Adjective of the Comparative Degree *fortior*, from which Genitive Case the Adjective usually borrows its Gender, as agreeing with the same Substantive understood.

Comparativa cum exponuntur per quam, Ablativum adsciscunt: ut,

Vilius argentum est auro, Virtutibus aurum: id est, quàm aurum, quàm virtutes. Hor. Ep. i. 1. 52.

Auro is the Ablative Case governed of the Adjective of the Comparative Degree *vilius*. But this Ablative is rather governed of *præ* understood, as, *Argentum vilius est præ auro, aurum præ virtutibus.*

Dativus post Adjectivum.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, incommodum, similitudo, dissimilitudo, voluptas, submissio, aut relatio ad aliquid significatur, in Dativum transeunt: ut,

Sis bonus, o! felixque tuis. Virg. Ecl. v. 65.

This is the Dative Case governed of the Adjective bonus.

Quædam tamen ex his etiam Genitivo gaudent: ut, *Quem metuis, par bujus erat.* Luc. 10. 382.

Hujus is the Genitive Case governed of the Adjective par. But the Adjectives of this Rule are taken Substantively, and do therefore more properly belong to Quam duo Substantiva, &c.

Verbalia in *illis* accepta passive, Dativo adjecto gaudent: ut,

Nulli penetrabilis astro

Lucus erat.

Stat. Theb. 10. 86.

Astro is the Dative Case governed of the Verbal penetrabilis. But as no Adjectives, except Verbal ones, govern any Case, I shall therefore hasten to the Construction of Verbs, and make no mention of the Pronouns, because they are properly all of them either Substantives or Adjectives, whose Construction has been already explained.

Verborum Constructio.

Nominativus post Verbum.

Verba Substantiva; ut, Sum, forem, fio, existo:
Verba vocandi passiva; ut, nominor, appellor,
dicor, vocor, nuncupor; et iis similia; ut, scribor,
salutor, habeor, existimor; item Verba gestus; ut,
sedeo,

sedeo, dormio, cubo, incedo, curro; utrinque Nominativum expectant: ut,

Deus est summum bonum.

Deus is here the Nominative Case coming before the Verb *est*, and *Bonum* is the Nominative Case following the same. A Verb Substantive signifies the mere Existence of its Nominative, as *Sum, Fio*. But the Nominative after these Verbs is put in Apposition with the Nominative before them; so that *Bonum* is only put in Apposition with *Deus*. And the Reason why these Verbs change nothing in their Construction is, because they mark only the Union and Connection of Words, and the Respect they have one to another.

Denique omnia ferè Verba post se Nominativum habent Adjectivi nominis, quod cum supposito Verbi, casu, genere et numero concordat: ut,

Rex mandavit primus extirpari Hæresin.

Primus is the Nominative Case following the Verb *mandavit*, and agreeing with the Substantive *Rex*. But this is only the Agreement of the Adjective with the Substantive, for, tho'tis express'd after the Verb, yet because it belongs to the Nominative Case, it therefore agrees with it.

Infinitum quoque utrinque eisdem casus habet, præcipue cum Verba optandi, eisque similia accedunt: ut,

Hypocrita cupit videri justus; Hypocrita cupit se videri justum.

Justus is the Nominative Case following the Verb of the Infinitive Mood *videri*, and it agrees with the Substantive *Hypocrita*; and *justum* is the Accusative Case following the Verb *videri*, and it agrees with the Primitive Pronoun *se*. So that this Rule is only the Agreement of the Adjective with the Substantive; whe-

ther the Substantive is the Nominative before the Verb; as, *Hypocrita cupit videri iustus*; or the Accusative before the Infinitive Mood; as, *Hypocrita cupit se videri iustum*. If *esse*, and the other Infinitives of Substantive Verbs, Verbs of naming, &c. have no Accusative or Dative before them, the Word that follows (whether Substantive or Adjective) is always to be put in the Nominative Case. The Dative following the Infinitive is esteem'd a Grecism.

Genitivus post Verbum.

Sum Genitivum postulat; quoties significat possessionem aut ad aliquid pertinere: ut,

Pecus est Melibæi.

Virg.

Melibæi is the Genitive Case governed of the Verb *est*. But in this Construction with a Genitive a Substantive is understood, on which it depends. As, *Pecus est pecus Melibæi, vel res Melibæi*. So that the Ground of this Construction is the Suppression of the governing Word.

Verba æstimandi Genitivo gaudent: ut,

Plurimi passim fit pecunia.

Plurimi is the Genitive Case governed of the Verb *fit*. But in this Construction *plurimi* is not governed of the Verb, but agrees with a Substantive understood, which is the latter of the two Substantives. As, *Pecunia fit res pretii plurimi passim*.

Æstimo vel Ablativum adsciscit: ut,

Magno ubique Virtus æstimanda est.

Magno is the Ablative Case governed of *æstimanda*. But whenever the Value is made by the Ablative, 'tis governed of a Preposition understood; as, *Magno pro pretio Virtus æstimanda est*.

Verba

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi, absolvendi, et consilia, Genitivum postulant, qui crimen significet : ut,

Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet.

Plaut. Truc. i. 2. 58.

Probrī is here the Genitive Case governed of the Verb *incusat*. But this Genitive may be better resolved by being governed of *re*, *crimine*, *causā*, *sententiā*, or *nomine* understood, with *ā*, *ab*, or *de* before them ; as, *Qui alterum incusat de crimine probri.*

Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, et Superlative Gradus, non nisi in Ablativo secundum id genus Verbis subduntur : ut,

Accusas furti, an supri, an utroque ?

Utroque is here the Ablative Case governed of the Verb *accusas*. But it may be more easily explained by its Agreement with *crimine* understood, which is governed of the Preposition *de* ; as, *Accusas furti, an supri, an de utroque crimine ?*

Satago, misereor, miseresco, Genitivum admittunt : ut,

Is rerum suarum satagit.

Ter. Heaut. ii. 1. 13.

Rerum is the Genitive Case governed of the Verb *satagit*. But *satago* compounded of *sat* and *ago*, has more properly a Genitive after it, which is governed of the Adverb *sat* or *satis* put Substantively ; as, *Is satagit*, i. e. *agit sat, rerum suarum*. And thus we read in *Plautus*, *Non agitas tute sat tuarum rerum*. Or this Genitive may be governed of *gratiā* or *causā* understood ; as, *Is de causā rerum suarum satagit*.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, Genitivum aut Accusativum desiderant : ut,

Data fidei remittiscitur.

Fidei

Fidei is the Genitive Case governed of the Verb, *remiscitur*. But it is more reasonably resolved by being the latter of two Substantives, as, *Remiscitur memoriam fidei*, or *Verba fidei*. The Accusative is the regular Construction of Verbs Actives, by *Verba Transitiva*, &c.

Potior, aut Genitivo, aut Ablativo, jungitur: ut,
Romani signorum et armorum potiti sunt.

Sal. B. J. 77.

Signorum is the Genitive Case governed of *potiti sunt*. But this Genitive is rather governed of some Noun understood; as, *Romani de possessione, re, vel negotio signorum potiti sunt*. And the Ablative Case of this Rule is always governed of some Preposition which is understood; as,

Egressi optatâ Troes potiuntur arend. Virg.
i. e. *de arend.*

Dativus post Verbum.

Omnia Verba acquisitivè posita adsciscunt Dativum ejus rei, cui aliquid quocunque modo acquiritur: ut,
Mibi istic nec feritur, nec metitur.

Blaut. Epid. ii. 2. 80.

Mibi is the Dative Case governed of the Verb *feritur* put Acquisitively, that is, signifying the Person or Thing to or for which an Action is done. But most Verbs which govern a Dative in their Acquisitive Signification, govern first, in their Transitive Sense, an Accusative of the Object, on which the Action passes.

Ad hanc de Acquisitivis Regulam pertinent varii generis Verba; videlicet;

Verba significantia commodum, aut incommodum;
item

item Verba comparandi, dandi, reddendi, promittendi, solvendi, imperandi, nuntiandi, fidendi, obsequendi, repugnandi, minandi et irascendi; Sum quoque cum Compositis, præter Possum; item Verba composita cum Adverbis bene, satis, et male; et cum his Præpositionibus, præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, super.

Quædam accipiendi, distandi, et auferendi Verba Dativum optant: ut,

Paulum sepultæ distat inertia

Celata Virtus.

Hor. Od. iv. 9.29.

Inertia is the Dative Case governed of the Verb *distat*.

Accusativus post Verbum.

Verba Transitiva cujuscunque generis, five activi, five communis, five deponentis, exigunt Accusativum: ut,

Percontatorem fugito.

Hor. Ep. i. 18.

Percontatorem is here the Accusative Case, and is governed of the Verb *fugito*, which, as being Transitive, expresses an Action that passes on some Person or Thing, which is called the Object; whereby the Mind likewise passes forward, as it were, in Thought, where the Action tends, and the Verb's Signification leads. And from this Transition or Passage of the Mind, as well as of the Action noted by these Verbs, towards another Object, they are denominated Transitives.

Quinetiam Verba, quamlibet alioquin Intransitiva atque absoluta, Accusativum admittunt cognatæ Significationis: ut,

Tertiam aetatem hominum vivebat Nestor.

C c. de Sen. 31.

Ætatem

Ætatem is the Accusative Case of a cognate Signification with the intransitive, absolute, or neuter Verb *vivebat*, of which it is governed. A Verb is called Intransitive, whose full and entire Signification terminates in itself. Whence it is also with good Reason styled Absolute, because the Sense is completed in it, and passes no further, unless to such an Object only which is already implied in the Signification of the Verb, and is explained by a cognate Noun, or Word, which is so called, as being of like Signification with the Verb. But this Accusative Case of a cognate Noun, as *ætatem vivebat*, is a Pleonasm brought in at first by the Incogitancy of the Vulgar, and followed afterwards by better Authors.

Duo Accusativi.

Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, duplicem regunt Accusativum: ut,

Posce Deos veniam.

Virg. Æn. 4. 50.

Deos and *Veniam* are the two Accusative Cases governed of the Verb *posce*, *Deos* of the Persons, and *veniam* of the Thing. But in reality no Verbs govern two Accusatives; but one is governed of the Verb as Transitive, and the other of some Verb understood: as, *Posce Deos dare veniam*. Or both Accusatives may be governed of the same Verb, a Repetition of it again being understood governing the second Accusative: as, *Posce Deos, et posce veniam*. Or else the latter Accusative may be governed of a Preposition understood: as, *Posce Deos propter veniam*.

Ablativus post Verbum.

I shall pass by the common Rules of the Ablative after the Verb, as being unnecessary, because this
Ablative

Ablative is always governed of a Preposition understood, or expressed; and under this Head I shall only explain the Reason of the Ablative Absolute.

Quibuscumque Verbis additur Ablativus absolute sumptus: ut,

Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus; Imperante Tiberio, crucifixus.

Augusto is the Ablative Case put absolute; which, tho' call'd absolute, is however always governed of a Preposition understood. As, *Imperante Augusto*, that is, *Sub Imperante Augusto*. And, when this Ablative is not made by a Participle of the present Tense, its Sign in *English* is *Being*. Sometimes a Sentence, with an Infinitive Mood in it, will be put absolutely, and joined with a Participle; as, *Audito* (Scilicet hoc negotio) *Regem Doroberniam proficisci*. But this is likewise resolved by the Preposition *ab* understood; as, *Ab audito*, &c. Thus then the Ablative Absolute is improperly so called, as being really governed of some Preposition understood.

Verba Infinita.

Quibusdam tum Verbis, tum Adjectivis, familiariter subjiuntur Verba Infinita: ut,

Dicere quæ pudit, scribere jussit amor.

Ovid. Ep. iv. 10.

Scribere is the Infinitive Mood, being the latter of two Verbs, whereof *jussit* is the former.

The Infinitive Mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be; and hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it, and for the most part has the Nature of a Noun Aptote of the Neuter Gender, and supplies the Place of any Case.

Ponuntur

Ponuntur interdum figuratè et absolutè, Verba Infinita: ut,

Haccine fieri flagitia?

Fieri is the Infinitive Mood put absolutely; that is, not governed of any express'd Word going before, but of a Word which is understood; which is chiefly used in a Question, and to express some Anger or Indignation; as, *Haccine fieri flagitia?* Where *fieri* is governed of *Aequum est*, or *par est*, understood. When the Infinitive Mood is not Absolute, it is made by a Figure called *Knallage*, by which one Mood is put for another.

De Gerundiis.

Gerundia, sive Gerundivæ voces, et Supina, regunt casus suorum verborum: ut,
Efferor studio patres vestros videndi.

Cic. de Sen. 83.

Patres is here the Accusative Case governed of the Gerund in *di, videndi*, because *video* governs the same Case. Gerunds are so called because they treat *de rebus gerendis*, of Things to be done; or do, as it were, signify the Thing in *Gerendo* or *Gerundo*; and so represent a Conception of the Agent along with the Action. And they may be looked upon as Participles, governing like the Verb Active of the Passive from which they are derived.

Gerundia in *di* pendent à quibusdam tum Substantivis, tum Adjectivis: ut,

Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Virg. Ecl. i. 27.

Videndi is the Gerund in *di*, governed of the Substantive *causa*.

Interdum non inveniuntur adjectiva Gerundii vocibus etiam Genitivus Pluralis: ut,

Quum illorum videndi gratia, me in forum contulissem.

Illorum is the Genitive Case governed of the Gerund or Noun Substantive Verbal *videndi*, which has a Genitive after it, as other Substantives of the Genitive Case will govern after them another Genitive. Hence we say, *Gratia videndi illorum*, or *illos*. Gerunds then may be called Substantives of the Second Declension: as, *Singulariter*, Nominativo, *Solvendum (est.)* Genitivo, *Solvendi (causa.)* Dativo, *Solvendo (non est aptus.)* Accusativo, (*ad*) *Solvendum*. Vocativo caret. Ablativo, (*in*) *Solvendo*. And this Notion is easy and natural in Point of Construction, as bringing the Government of a Genitive Case to the common Rules of Construction; neither can this Government be solved without it.

Gerundia in *do* pendent ab his Præpositionibus, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*: ut,

Ignavi à discendo citò deterrentur. Cicero.

Discendo is the Gerund in *do*, governed of the Preposition *a*; or rather a Substantive, as is said before, by a natural and easy Supposition.

Gerundia in *dum* pendent ab his Præpositionibus, *inter*, *ante*, *ad*, *ob*, *propter*: ut,

Inter cœnandum hilares esse.

Cœnandum is the Gerund in *dum*, governed of the Preposition *inter*. When *inter* or *ante* is added to the Gerund in *dum*, such Gerund may be always esteemed a Noun Substantive of the Accusative Case.

Cum significatur necessitas, ponuntur citra Præpositionem, addito Verbo *Est*: ut,

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

Juv. x. 356.

Orandum

Orandum is the Gerund in *dum*, or Nominative Case set before *est*, generally rendred by *must* or *ought*; yet it may have a Verbal rendring by a Noun Substantive: as,

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

To pray, or the praying that there be a sound Mind in a sound Body, belongs to us.

De Supinis.

PRIUS Supinum activè significat, et sequitur Verbum, aut Participium, significans motum ad locum: ut,

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.

Ovid. Ar. Am. i.

Spectatum is the first Supine governed of the Verb *veniunt*.

Supines, as well as Gerunds, are Nouns Substantives Verbal, and are to be particularly thus esteemed, to prevent more than eight Parts of Speech. The first Supine is sometimes the Nominative, but after Verbs of Motion, 'tis the Accusative, governed of the Preposition *ad* understood; as, *Veniunt ad Spectatum*. Supines are therefore to be looked upon as Verbal Substantives, or Heteroclites of the fourth Declension. As, *Singulariter*, Nominativo, *Spectatum (est.)* Genitivo caret. Dativo, *Spectatu (mirabile.)* Accusativo, *Spectatum (iri, or eo, scilicet ad.)* Vocativo caret. Ablativo, *Spectatu (factum, scilicet in.)* They are called *Supina*, that is, *Negligents*, because, in the Language, there is no great Call for them, inasmuch as what they do, may be done by other Words; as, *veniunt spectatum, ut spectent, spectandi causâ, ad spectandum, spectaturi, &c.* And hence it is that so few Supines are to be met with in the Classics. Supines then are nothing else but Verbal.

Verbal Substantives to be used upon proper Occasions, being governed as other Nouns of like Relation, and those in *um*, having also the Power of governing as the Verbs they are derived from: as, *Milites sunt missi speculatum arcem*. *Speculatum* is the Accusative Case with *ad* understood, as being the Intention or purpose of the Participle of Motion *missi*; and *arcem* is the Accusative, as being the Object of the Transitive Verbal *speculatum*, which governs as other Verbal Substantives do at this Day in the *Latin* Tongue, namely Gerunds and Infinitives; and as Verbals in *io* did in the Time of *Plautus*, who says, *Quid tibi est Curatio hanc rem?*

Posterius Supinum passivè significat, et sequitur Nomina Adjectiva: ut,

Sum extra noxiam, sed non facile est expurgatu.

Ter. Hec. ii. 3.

Expurgatu is the latter Supine in *u*, and is the Ablative Case governed of the Adjective *facile*. To denominate the Supines from their Terminations suits best with the usual Names both of the Gerunds and Participles. The latter Supine ending in *u* is a Verbal Substantive, and is sometimes of the Dative, and sometimes of the Ablative, and is declined like Nouns of the Fourth Declension; and tho' this latter Supine ends in *u*, it may nevertheless be the old Dative; as, *Concubitu* for *Concubitu*.

Quod neque concubitu indulgent. Virg. G. iv. 198.

Curru subungere Tigres. Vir. Ec. v. 29.

Parce metu. Virg. Æn. i. 261.

Teque aspectu ne subtraha nostro.

Virg. Æn. vi. 465.

Venatu invigilant pueri. Virg. Æn. ix. 605.

If this latter Supine is the Dative, 'tis governed by Acquisition; if it is the Ablative, 'tis governed of
a Pre-

a Preposition; as, *facile expurgatu*, i. e. *facile in expurgatu*, or *ab expurgatu*. And this is the general Construction of the latter Supine, and it is commonly used to represent a Passion in respect of which something is attributed by an Adjective to a Substantive. And as these Supines are Verbal Substantives, they therefore never change their Gender, and are of all Genders, and both Numbers. Hence in *Tully*, *Vaticinati sunt mædæfactum iri Græciam sanguine*. And in *Terence*, *Datum iri Gladiatores*. And elsewhere in the same Author, *Postquam audierat non datum iri uxorem filio*.

Appellativa Locorum, &c.

Omne Verbum admittit Genitivum proprii nominis loci, in quo fit actio; modo primæ vel secundæ declinationis, et singularis numeri sit: ut,

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio. Juv. iii. 41.

Romæ is the Genitive Case, governed of the Verb *faciam*. But this Example is more naturally accounted for by an Ellipsis of some Noun, of which this Genitive is governed: as, *Quid faciam (in urbe) Romæ?*

Hi Genitivi, *humi*, *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, *propriorum* sequuntur formam: ut,

Domi bellique simul vicinus. Plaut.

Domi is the Genitive Case governed of the Verb *vicinus*. But the Genitives of this Rule, like those of the Rule above-mentioned, are Elliptically governed of a Noun understood; as, *Domi bellique tempore*, i. e. *tempore pacis et belli*.

Imper

Impersonalium Constructio.

THERE is no such thing as a *Verb Impersonal*, as has been already hinted; for either *hoc* or *hec res* is understood for its Nominative, or an Infinitive, or a Sentence; as,

Interest Magistratus tueri bonos, animadvertere in malos.

Tueri bonos is put for the Nominative before *interest*. And tho' these Verbs have only the Third Person, yet that does not proceed from any Defect of the Verb, but because the Nominative that belongs to it is always of the Third Person, either Singular or Plural. The Genitive after *interest* and *refert* may be resolved and accounted for by the Suppression of a Substantive; as, *Interest* (i. e. *est inter negotia*) *Magistratus*. And these Ablative Feminine Pronouns *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cujus*, are governed of the Preposition *de*, and agree with the Substantive *gratia*, *causa*, or *re*.

Impersonals govern a Dative Case by the same Rule of Acquisition as their Personals do. In like manner they govern an Accusative as being Transitives; and the Genitive after it is always governed of some Substantive understood, as *gratia* or *causa*; as has been mentioned before, in the Consideration of *Sotago*, *misereor*, *miseresco*, &c. The Impersonal Passive is always to be taken for that Person and Number, which the Ablative is of; as, *Pugnatur à me*, i. e. *ego pugno*; *Statutur à nobis*, i. e. *nos statamus*; *Pugnatur ab illo*, i. e. *ille pugnatur*; *ab hostibus pugnatur*, i. e. *hostes pugnatur*.

Impersonal Verbs then are properly and only such whose Subject can never be a Person, but always a Thing, as distinct from a Person. And that this Thing

Thing, or Name of a Thing is sometimes omitted, is not because the Verb Impersonal has no Nominative Case before it, but because it is plain by the Sense, what the Subject, or Nominative Case must be, whenever it is omitted. So that the Denomination or Distinction of these Verbs is very improper, and of no manner of Edification; and serves only to over-burthen the Memory of Children, and to puzzle and confound them with too many superfluous Particulars. I shall therefore, without any farther Digression, pass on to the *Construction of Participles*.

Participii Constructio.

Participia regunt casus Verborum, à quibus derivantur: ut,

Duplices tendens ad Sydera palmas.

Virg. *Æn.* l. 97.

Palmas is the Accusative Case governed of the Participle *tendens*, because the Verb *tendo*, from which it is derived, governs the same Case, as being a Verb Transitive. If an Accusative follows a Participle of a Passive Verb, 'tis governed by *Synecdoche*, as, *Truncatus membra bipenni*, i. e. *truncatus secundum membra*.

Quamvis in his usitatio est Dativus: ut,

Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est.

Ter. And. i. 1. 140.

Mibi is the Dative Case governed of the Participle *exorandus*, by Acquisition.

G E N I T I V U S.

Participiorum voces, cum fiunt nomina, Genitivum postulant: ut,

Alieni appetens, sui profusus.

Sall. B. C. 5.

Alieni

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Alieni is the Genitive Case governed of *appetens*, which is here used nominally, to denote a Disposition or Habit. This Construction may easily be resolved after the same manner, as that of those Adjectives which belong to the Rule of *Adjectiva quæ Desiderium, Notitiam, &c.* and so some Substantive is to be understood; as, *de re* or *causâ alieni appetens*.

Adverbii Constructio.

AN Adverb is a Word added to a Verb or Adjective, and solely applied to the Use of qualifying and restraining the Latitude of their Signification, by the Intimation of some Circumstance thereof; in the same manner as the Adjective qualifies and limits the Signification of a Noun. There is indeed but little to be said of Adverbs, and what is chiefly to be observed is, that they govern no Case. The Genitive after Adverbs of Place is governed of a Figure called *Syllepsis*, for these Adverbs have the Force of a Noun with a Preposition; as, *Ubi gentium*; i. e. *in quo loco gentium*. The Genitive after Adverbs of Time is governed of a Substantive understood; as, *Tunc temporis*; i. e. *Tunc in eo spatio temporis*. Adverbs of Quantity are looked upon by many to be rather Adjectives than Adverbs; as, *Satis eloquentiæ*; i. e. *Satis res eloquentiæ*: *Satis* being here the Feminine Gender and agreeing with *res*, of which Substantive *eloquentiæ* is governed. Or this Genitive may be thus resolved; *Satis de re aut de negotio eloquentiæ*. To the Construction of Adverbs with a Genitive belongs *ergo* put for *gratiâ* or *causâ*: as,

Illius ergo

Venimus.

Virg.

Illius is the Genitive Case governed of *ergo*; but this *ergo* is the Ablative or Dative from *Ergo*. So that *illius ergo* means no more than *de causâ illius*.

D

The

The Dative after Adverbs derived of Adjectives, is govern'd by Acquisition, the Adverbs being put for Adjectives; as, *Venit obviam illi*; where *obviam* is put for *obvius*.

Conjunctionum Constructio.

Conjunctiones copulativæ et disjunctivæ, cum his quatuor, quam, nisi, præterquam, an, similes casus et modos nectunt: ut,

Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem.

Et is a Conjunction, and is said to join like Cases together, viz. *Xenophontem* and *Platonem*. But a Conjunction is more properly made use of to connect the Clauses or Parts of a Period together; and it not barely joins them, but so joins them, as to signify and shew the Manner of their Dependence, and the Relation they have to one another; as, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem, et Socrates docuit Platonem*. So that when two Nouns are put together in the same Case, 'tis by a Figure called *Zeugma*, when the same governing Word is understood to them both.

Præpositionum Constructio.

A Preposition is a Part of Speech used to shew some Relation, which the Thing signified by the Word following it, has to something going before in the Discourse.

The Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, are contained in these Verses.

1. Hæ quantum adsciscunt casum sibi Præposituræ:
Ad, penes, adversum, cis, citra, adversus, et extra,
Ultra, post, præter, juxta, per, pone, secundum,
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, propter, et intra,
Queis addas contra, circum, circa, inter, ob; infra.

2. Hæ

2. *Hæ* sextum poscunt ; a, cum, tenus, abs, ab, et absq;
Atque palam, pro, præ, clam, de, ex, e, cum sine, coram.

3. Sub, super, in, subter, quantum sextumq; requirunt.

Præpositio subaudita interdum facit ut addatur *Ablativus* : ut,

Habeo te loco parentis, i. e. in loco.

Loco is the Ablative Case governed of the Preposition *in* understood. It is to be here observed, that every Ablative, whether it be of the Cause, Instrument, Manner of Doing, or put absolutely, or after the Comparative Degree, &c. is always governed of a Preposition ; tho' in such Examples 'tis generally left out.

And the Accusative likewise will be governed of a Preposition understood ; especially after Verbs of Motion ; as,

Concessi Cantabrigiam.

Cantabrigiam is the Accusative Case governed of the Preposition *ad*, which is not expressed.

Interjectionum Constructio.

Interjections are only Signs of some sudden Passion ; as of Joy or Grief, Pain or Pleasure, Indignation or Admiration, or the like ; and ought not to be reckoned among the articulate Sounds of any Tongue, as being the same in all Languages, and also common to Brutes with Men. As therefore they are only inarticulate Sounds, they no more govern Cases, than Adverbs, or Conjunctions. So that when any Case is put after an Interjection, there is always an *Ellipsis*, by which the Case is to be resolved : as, *O festus dies hominis ! i. e. O quàm festus est dies hominis ! O fortunatos agricolas ! i. e. O quàm fortunatos dicamus agricolas ! Heu pietas ! i. e. Heu quanta est pietas ! Heu stirpem invisam ! i. e. Heu perde stirpem invisam !*

*Prò Delum atque hominum fidem! i. e. Prò obtestamur
Delum atque hominum fidem! Hei mihi! i. e. Hei
quantus est dolor mihi! Væ mihi! i. e. Væ magnum
malum fit mihi!*

Thus have I illustrated the Rules of *Syntax*, in a plain and compendious manner, unmixed with those useless Niceties, and insignificant Punctillo's, which seem to have been industriously calculated by Grammarians to entail Dulness upon Posterity. The Scholar is here supplied with an easy Introduction to the *Latin* Tongue, in order to arrive at that very Discipline of Arts and Eloquence, which made the Ancients the eternal Originals of good Sense. And, that the Attention of Children may be effectually engaged, the principal Rules are briefly comprehended in Metre, and are subjoined, to be used as Copies.

Gram.

Grammaticæ Latinæ Rudimenta Metrica, exemplaribus scribendis accommodata.

Sermonis partes fiunt communiter octo.
 Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, mascula dicas.
 Nomen significans Fæmellam sit muliebre.
 Sit commune Genus, quod Sexum signat utrumque.
 Et Genere et Numero et Casu est variabile Nomen.
 Verba modos retinent, personas, tempora Voces.
 Cum recto casu Verbum se jungere gaudet.
 Adjectiva genus, numerum, casumque tenebunt,
 Cum Substantivis concordi pace ligata.
 Post Substantivum genitiva sequetur imago,
 Nomina si duo concurrunt in dispare sensu.
 Nomen amat, cui nexa relatio, sæpe Dativum.
 Verba regunt Rectum, passivo prædita sensu.
 Proprius activis Accusativus adhæret.
 Subsequitur post Verbum aliud Modus Infinitus.
 Prosthesi apponit capiti, quod Aphæresis aufert.
 Syncope de medio tollit, quod Epenthesi insert.
 Aufert Apocope finem, quem dat Paragoge.
 Deficit Ellipsis; contra Pleonasmus abundat.
 Ad plurale refert Syllepsis, et Adjectivum.
 Est Vocum inter se turbatus Hyperbaton ordo.
 Hellenismus erit Phrasis aut Constructio Græca.

AS many promising Genius's are obliged to learn what is dark and difficult, barren and empty, and, very often, many Falsities; to prevent this Abuse of Time and Grammar, I have already prepared the Scholar in the shortest Method for the Construction of Authors. It now remains that I teach him the Order of Language, or the ornamental Elegancies of placing the Words of a *Latin* Sentence, whereby the Periods are rendered smooth and agreeable to the Ear.

The Substantive of the Genitive Case, governed of another Substantive, is elegantly placed before the Substantive of which it is governed: as,

Tarentus Lacedæmoniorum opus, Calabria quondam, et Apuliæ, totiusque Lucaniæ caput.

L. An. Flori Lib. i. 18.

The Substantive in the Vocative Case hath both its Adjective and Verb before it: as,

Vale mea Terentia.

Tul. Cic. Ep. ad Fam. Lib. xiv. Ep. 3.

The Case governed is placed before the Word governing it, and the Verb is placed almost always in the End or Conclusion of a Sentence: as,

Gloriam ingentem, divitias honestas volebant.

Sal. B. C. 7.

In the Preterperfect Tense Passive and Deponent, the Participle may be placed after the Verb *Sum*, and this Order has a peculiar Beauty, when the Member or Period ends in this Participle: as,

Nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac propter hoc meritum, annorum trium et viginti Consul est factus.

Eutrop. ii. 6.

The

The Ablatives Absolute are placed in the Beginning and Middle of Sentences, but seldom in the End: as,

Exacta pueritia, per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore inchoata omnium Philosophorum crevit.

Just. xii. 16.

Post paulo tamen, internunciis ultro citroque missis, quæ ignorabant, de L. Demitrii fuga cognoscunt.

C. J. Cæs. Com. de Bello Civili. l. 20.

The Adjective is frequently placed before the Substantive with some Word or Words intervening: as,
Nec felicior in mari, quam in terra fuga.

L. An. Flori Lib. iii. 5.

The Relative is elegantly set before the Substantive with which it agrees, as likewise before the Word it is governed of: as,

Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas.

Ter. Andr. in Prol.

The Infinitive Mood is generally placed before the Finite: as,

Postquam divitiæ honori esse ceperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur: Hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malevolentia duci capit.

Sal. B. C. 12.

Adverbs are placed before Verbs: as,

Animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur.

Sal. B. C. 1.

These few Observations, duly considered, will soon facilitate the Method of Order in all Compositions. I shall now lay down some Rules necessary to be remembered in the rend'ring of *Latin* into *English*, and hasten to a Conclusion.

Read

Read a Sentence slowly and attentively over, and the Sense will lead you into the Order, wherein the Words are to be taken. First seek for the Subject, that is, the Person or Thing whereof any Thing is affirmed or denied; then find out the Words applied to it, whether Adjectives or others; then find out the Verb, whereby any Thing is affirmed or denied of that Subject or Substantive; and if the Verb be Transitive, the next Word in order is the Substantive, upon which that Action terminates; to which ought to be joined the Adjective, or other Words intended to limit the Latitude of its Signification; and then the other Words signifying the other Relations, that Things are considered in by the Mind as having to one another. But that the Scholar may the better comprehend what has been said upon this Head, I shall illustrate it by an Instance from *Livy*: as,

Ex bello tam tristi læta repente pax, cariores Sabinas viris ac parentibus, et ante omnes Romulo ipsi fecit.

Liv. i. 13.

The natural Order of the Words is here greatly inverted, but yet in a way that runs thro' every Page, in all the Writers in that Language without Exception. Now the Words, reduced to the Order of Nature, must stand thus: *Pax læta repente ex bello tam tristi, fecit Sabinas cariores viris ac parentibus, et Romulo ipsi ante omnes.* *Pax* is the Subject the Author proposes to say something of, and therefore properly and naturally stands first. The Adjective and what belongs to it, viz. *læta repente ex bello tam tristi*, qualifies the Signification of the Noun *pax*, and is placed next. After the Subject and what is applied to it, the Verb *fecit* comes next in order of Nature, whereby something is affirmed of the Subject or Substantive *pax*. And, as the Verb is Transitive, *Sabinas* therefore immediately follows in the like Order

Order of Nature, and signifies the Object upon which that Action terminates, or upon which it has its Effect. *Cariores* follows next, and represents the Circumstances and Condition that the Object of the Verb was in, at the Time of the Action signified by the Verb. And then the Terms, *Viris ac parentibus, et Remulo ipsi ante omnes*, are regularly placed next, signifying the other Relations to whom that Affection or Passion is intended by the Adjective *cariores*. This is the natural placing of the Words, as being agreeable to the Order in which the Ideas rise in the Mind, and wherein they must be viewed, before they can become intelligible.



E The

The Roman Calendar, with Rules for finding out the Calends, Nones, and Ides.

THE Roman Month is divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides, all which are reckoned backward. *Romulus* began his Months upon the first Day of the New-Moon, when one of the Inferior Priests was wont to assemble the People in the *Capitol*, and call over as many Days as there were between that and the Nones: And so, from the old Word *calo*, the first of those Days had the Name of *Calenda*, which are the first Days of every Month: as, *Calendis Januariis* is the first Day of *January*; *Pridie Calendarum vel Calendas* is the 31st of *December*; 3^o *Cal.* is the 30th; 4^o *Cal.* is the 29th, &c.

The Nones being four, follow the Calends; and they are so called, because there were nine Days from them to the Ides. iv^o *Nonas Jan.* is *Jan. 2d*; 3^o *Nonas Jan.* is *Jan. 3d*, &c.

The Ides in each Month are eight, which, as they were generally about the Middle of the Month, are derived from the obsolete Verb *Iduare* to divide. viii^o *Id. Jan.* id est, *octavo die Iduum vel Idus*, that is, *Jan. 6th*; and so till you come to the Ides themselves, *Idibus Januariis*, that is, *Jan. 13th*; where note, that when the Accusative Case is used, the Preposition *ante* is understood: as, 3^o *Calendas, Nonas, Idus*, is *tertio die ante Calendas, Nonas, Idus*. After the Ides, the Calends following are to bereckon'd to the next Month. All these Directions will plainly appear by the following Table.

A Table

A Table of the Calends, Nones, and Ides.

	Mar. Jul.	Mai. Odob.	Jan. December.	Aug. Sept.	Apr. Nov.	Jun. Februarius.
1	Calendæ.		Calendæ		Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	6 ^o — Nonas.		4 ^o — Nonas.		4 ^o — Nonas.	4 ^o — Nonas.
3	5 ^o — Nonas.		3 ^o — Nonas.		3 ^o — Nonas.	3 ^o — Nonas.
4	4 ^o — Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	3 ^o — Nonas.		Nonæ.		Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Nonas.		8 ^o — Idus.		8 ^o — Idus.	8 ^o — Idus.
7	Nonæ.		7 ^o — Idus.		7 ^o — Idus.	7 ^o — Idus.
8	8 ^o — Idus.		6 ^o — Idus.		6 ^o — Idus.	6 ^o — Idus.
9	7 ^o — Idus.		5 ^o — Idus.		5 ^o — Idus.	5 ^o — Idus.
10	6 ^o — Idus.		4 ^o — Idus.		4 ^o — Idus.	4 ^o — Idus.
11	5 ^o — Idus.		3 ^o — Idus.		3 ^o — Idus.	3 ^o — Idus.
12	4 ^o — Idus.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	3 ^o — Idus.		Idus.		Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.		19 ^o — Cal.		18 ^o — Cal.	16 ^o — Cal.
15	Idus.		18 ^o — Cal.		17 ^o — Cal.	15 ^o — Cal.
16	17 ^o — Cal.		17 ^o — Cal.		16 ^o — Cal.	14 ^o — Cal.
17	16 ^o — Cal.		16 ^o — Cal.		15 ^o — Cal.	13 ^o — Cal.
18	15 ^o — Cal.		15 ^o — Cal.		14 ^o — Cal.	12 ^o — Cal.
19	14 ^o — Cal.		14 ^o — Cal.		13 ^o — Cal.	11 ^o — Cal.
20	13 ^o — Cal.		13 ^o — Cal.		12 ^o — Cal.	10 ^o — Cal.
21	12 ^o — Cal.		12 ^o — Cal.		11 ^o — Cal.	9 ^o — Cal.
22	11 ^o — Cal.		11 ^o — Cal.		10 ^o — Cal.	8 ^o — Cal.
23	10 ^o — Cal.		10 ^o — Cal.		9 ^o — Cal.	7 ^o — Cal.
24	9 ^o — Cal.		9 ^o — Cal.		8 ^o — Cal.	6 ^o — Cal.
25	8 ^o — Cal.		8 ^o — Cal.		7 ^o — Cal.	5 ^o — Cal.
26	7 ^o — Cal.		7 ^o — Cal.		6 ^o — Cal.	4 ^o — Cal.
27	6 ^o — Cal.		6 ^o — Cal.		5 ^o — Cal.	3 ^o — Cal.
28	5 ^o — Cal.		5 ^o — Cal.		4 ^o — Cal.	Pridie Cal.
29	4 ^o — Cal.		4 ^o — Cal.		3 ^o — Cal.	
30	3 ^o — Cal.		3 ^o — Cal.		Pridie Cal.	
31	Pridie Cal.		Pridie Cal.			

Anno Bissextili Dies sunt 29 in Februario mense, tuncque sexto Cal. Mart. bis ponitur, et ideo Annus Bissextilis licitur.

Sex Nonas, Maius, October, Julius, et Mars.

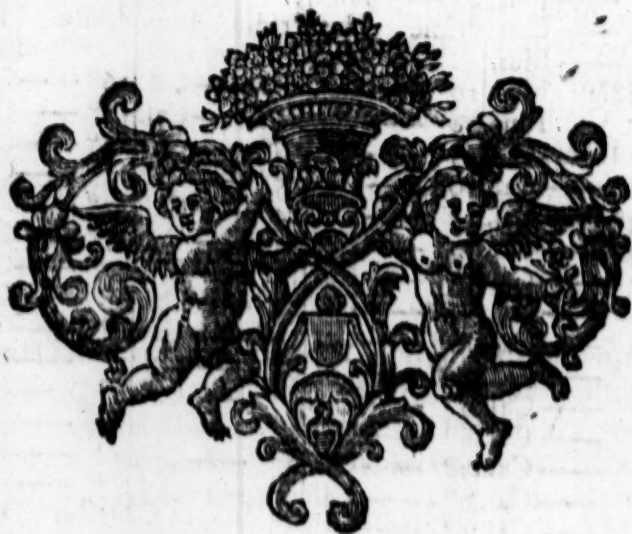
Quatuor at reliqui: tenet Idus quilibet octo.

Inde Dies reliquos omnes die esse Calendas.

Nomen sortiri debent à Mense sequenti.

Junius, Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque tricen

Unum addas reliquis, viginti Februus octo.



Pieta

Just publish'd,

A SERMON on the Gradual Advances,
and Distinct Periods of DIVINE REVE-
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By THOMAS BOWLES, D. D.

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